Supervision Over Investments.

Conclusion.

On these principles and on the recog-nized desirability of uniting the progres-sive forces of the nation into an organi-zation which shall unequivocally repre-sent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens, without regard to previous polit-teal affiliations.

BARNES RIDDLES COLONEL

and Cowardly.

Discussing the speech of Colonel Roose

hairman of the Republican State Com-

al." He declared that there could be no

and that any attempt at it was dishonest

his party: 'This document is really a cor-

rective of socialism and an antidote to

anarchy. Socialism is a political theory

form of government and should be recog-

"The evil which Mr. Roosevelt has don-

is attempting to rally the opponents of

socialism on the theory that by giving

vented; on the other hand, he is appeal

under the method of socialism.

inquish the priceless possession of lib

Denounces the Recall. Of the recall of judicial decisions,

advocated by Colonel Roosevelt, Mr Barnes said the electorate comprising

the smallest unit could tyrannize over any person within it with whom it disagreed on religion or politics. "That is

now impossible in America," he said,

If the United States is to depart from the principles of freedom and liberty of the individual and establish in its stead absolute rule of all the people by legis-lation, whether directly or through the

lation, whether directly or through the representative form, then our system of government is subverted and we will have accepted a revolutionary theory of living. The attempt of the Progressive party to operate between these two antagonistic theories of human living reveals the most pernicious line of reasoning which has even been advanced in this country.

Chairman Barnes drew an illustration. Suppose, he said, that the Legislature should pass a law making it a misde

meanor to attend any particular church ties to arrest anybody who attended that

church. The courts would be invoked and

would declare that the law violated the

Court Is a Guarantee. "If, however, the recall of judicial decisions should be established in the Con-

stitution of the United States and the

State of New York, then the decisions of that court might be over-ridden by a ma-

jority of the electorate and the persons guilty of the violation of the statute could

be punished. But, it will be argued that the people of the State of New York

Mr. Barnes continued:

erty that we now have; it must be on-

Mr. Barnes said:

compromise with socialism or anarchy,

"Mr. Roosevelt says of the platform of

Platform Declares New Organization Has Been Called Into Being by "the Conscience of the People."

WOULD WIDEN FEDERAL POWERS

Proposes Easy Amendment of the Constitution, Control of Courts, Legislation for Labor, Government Regulation of Business, and a Tariff to Protect Worker and Consumer.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 7 .- Following closely the forecasts printed in The New-York Tribune, the platform of the new party, as finally approved by the candidate and the convention to-day, calls for a broad extension of national jurisdiction over "problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states." This is demanded up to the limit of the Constitution, and later, if found necessary, by amendment of that instrument. And the party pledges itself to provide a "more easy and expeditious method" of amending the Constitution, but does not furnish that method.

Both old parties are denounced as the tools of corrupt interests, and the new party calls for direct primaries for nomination of state and national officers, preferential Presidential primaries, direct election of Senators, the short ballot and the initiative, referendum and recall,

Much attention is paid in the platform to the need of bettering the conditions of labor, especially women and children workers, and the party prom- of a ises to establish a Department of Labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting conditions of labor and living.

The new party purposes to restrict the power of the courts and place them under the "control of the people." In the interest of farmers it calls for the re-establishment of the Country

The platform advocates a "strong federal administrative commission" to

maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged

It calls for a protective tariff that shall show its benefit in the pay envelope of the laborer, and it demands an immediate downward revision of the present tariff. The new party also promises a "non-partisan, scientific tariff commission" to study the whole subject and report to the President and Congress, and with plenary power to elicit information.

There are a host of other "principles" set forth in the platform, but nowhere in the long document is the negro question touched on. Following is the text of the third party's platform:

The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy.

First—That when an act passed under the police power of the state is held un-constitutional under the state constitu-tion by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law notwithstanding such decision.

Second—That every decision of the hest appellate court of a state declar an act of the Legislature unconstitute (on the ground of its violation of the leal Constitution shall be subject to same review by the Supreme Court the United States as is now accorded decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice.

We believe that the issuance of injunc-

putes should be prohibited when such in-junctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

Social and Industrial Justice.

Department of Labor.

Declaration of Principles.

conscience of the people, in a grave national problems, has to being a new party, born of on's awakened sense of justice, the Progressive party here ourselves to the party here.

of the Progressive party here at ourselves to the fulliment of the ourselves to the fulliment of the purpose and to safeguard it from who, by perversion of its intent, it convert it into an instrument of the proper ample interval for deliberation, shall have a constitution to full the full the purposes and to safeguard it from who, by perversion of its intent, it convert it into an instrument of the purpose and to safeguard it from the police power of the state is held unconstitutional under the state constitutional to the purpose and to safeguard it from the police power of the state is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have a comportunity to vote on the question.

or republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people with the people in the peo

The Old Parties.

aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliante between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmaship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratle party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

withutons.

Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and cobler commonwealth.

Covenant with the People.

This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in state and nation to the pledges made herein.

Rule of the People.

The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States as shall haure the representative character of the government. In particular the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries. declares for direct primaries for the momination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the states the polloy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditions method of amending the federal Constitution.

Nation and State.

Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and wellbeing of their working people for the profit of their financial interests. The extreme insistence on states lights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage.

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true temocracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Practices.

We piedge our party to legislation that ill compel strict limitation of all cam-tage contributions and expenditures, and tailed publicity of both before as well after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service. We pledge our party to legislation com-ling the registration of lobbyists; pub-ity of committee hearings, except on wigh affairs, and recording of all votes committee; and forbidding federal ap-intees from holding office in state or allowed political organizations or taking

Business.

We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and, so believing. It is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for national and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of cast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, second to the citizen a power unsufferable in a free govertment and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopstream, which represent a vast and and interpretation of the citizen a power unsufferable in a free govertment and certain of abuse, the composition of the destructive from the chain the hands of a few men enormous, second the hands of a few men enormous, sec

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative com-mission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commission We pledge our party to secure to the

control should be lodged with ergment and should be protect domination or manipulation Street or any special interests.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

Commercial Development.

The time has come when the federal We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

ency.
It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we chlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because, as a people, we have developed high skill for the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter.

Social and Industrial Justice.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry;

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public authority of state and nation, including the federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain such standards:

The prohibition of child labor:

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons. workers.

The eight hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their masters and gives our great commercial they are rapidly taking advantage.

Conservation.

The natural resources of must be promptly dependent families.

Publicity as to wages, hours tions of labor.

The natural resources of the nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartily favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the national forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the national forests are, and should remain, open to the genuine settler. Conservation will Publicity as to wages, hours and condi-tions of labor; full reports upon Indus-trial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tailies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products. the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The nonest settler must receive his patient promptly without hindrance, rules or de-We pledge our party to establish a de-partment of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor

cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life.

The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to ple who live in the cities as they are to ple who live in the cities as they are to of living and promote the interests of of living and promote the interests of of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country and all who dwell in the country and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and coperation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the country life commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is due partly to natural and partly to local causes: partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the living and conservation, will be conservation in the living and conservation, will be conserved to the nation.

Good Roads.

Good Roads.

We recognize the vital important We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of national highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes: partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial causes. There will remain other elements, such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

Health. In marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

Health.

We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the foderal government Acal
We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the foderal government Acal
To remedy these conditions of the rural free delivery service.

We condemn the volations of the civil service law under the present administration, including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration, including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration, including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration for subtraction of subtraction. Including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration, including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration for subtraction of subtraction of subtraction including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration for service law under the present administration for subtraction of subtraction of subtraction including the coercion and asservice law under the present administration for service law under the present administration for why such an exhibit was not desired. "New York is no place for a built with the president's refusal to punish such the President's refusal to punish

opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific Coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such railroads, harbor, and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the Territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American territories, and that federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

Waterways.

offices to reward those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marghais and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insict on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency. Government Business Organiza-We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the national government and a preper co-ordination of the federal bureaus which will in-crease the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpay-ers for every dollar expended.

tween the nation, the state, and the cities affected.

This power has been abused in monoport of national resources, in stock waters, in unfair competition and unfair evileges, and, finally, in, sinister influences on the public agencies of state and tion. We do not fear commercial wer, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision of regulation of the most efficient sort, inch will preserve its good while eraditing and preventing its ill.

To that end we urge the establishment a strong federal administrative comssion of high standing, which shall intain permanent active supervision er industrial corporations engaged in erstate commerce, or such of them as of public importance, doing for them talt the government now does for the tional banks, and what is now done the rallroads by the interstate Comrece Commission.

The commission must enforce the investment of the publicity importance, doing for them the government now does for the tional banks, and what is now done the rallroads by the interstate Compression with the various states, at the lowest net cost to the people.

Panama Canal.

The Fanama Canal, built and paid for by a American people, must be used pri-grily for their benefit. We demand that a canal shall be so operated as to break a transportation monopoly now held and sused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them; that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal, and that American ships on gaged in coastwise trade shall pay no of socialism nor is there an antidote to such compromise. There is no corrective of socialism nor is there an antidote to such compromise.

United States and Latin-American na- it is none the less a subversion of our

We believe in a protective tariff which thall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain or labor an adequate standard of living Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry decrease protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of fedral law. We believe that the presumption will be salvays in favor of the consuming publications. always in favor of the consuming pub

we demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of these schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust and excessive. individualistic method or it must com-

We pleige ourselves to the establish-ment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the Presi-dent and to either branch of Congress. on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information, and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing these schedules generally recognized as ex-

njust to the people. The Republican organization is in the names of those was have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep, the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the irotective system through a tariff for revenue only-a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

ommercial disaster. We demand the immediate repeal of the

Inheritance and Income Tax.

We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a national means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the states an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the government power to levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defence.

The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace, and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the tolling masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

the people of the State of New York would never perform so outrageous an act against freedom of worship. Who will guarantee that? The guarantee now is in the Constitution and there is a court to protect that guarantee. What is the object of taking it away?

"The only one of which I can conceive is the desire for the redistribution of wealth. Its genesis lies in the falsehood, which has been circulated for political purposes, that in the United States property rights have been placed above human rights. There is no such thing as property rights. It is a human right to own property, just as it is a human right to have both life and liberty, unless as under the socialistic theory of human existence property should be owned in common." We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Treaty Rights.

We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

The Immigrant.

The Immigrant.

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the ablebodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity.

We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rightly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

Pensions.

Pensions.

We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and satiors and their widows and children by the federal government.

And we approve the policy of the Southern States in granting pensions to the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children. Parcels Post.

We pledge our party to the immediate creation of a parcels post, with rates proportionate to distance and service. Civil Service.

DIXON HEADS COMMITTEE Senator Made Chairman of the New Party's Governing Body. From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Chicago, Aug. 7.-Colonel Roosevelt at

tended the meeting of the third party national committee to-night. Senator Dixon was made permanent chairman and the meeting was adjourned until 11

and the meeting was adjourned until li o'clock to-morrow morning.

George W. Perkins, the newly appointed member from New York, was present. He said no action was taken on the matter of opening headquarters.

O. K. Davis was elected secretary, but the committee did not choose the four women who, under the rules adopted by the convention, are to be elected as members-at-large of the national committee. It was reported to-night that Miss Jane Addams was almost certain to be chosen as one of the women.

PUTS BAN ON BULL MOOSE

The New York Zoological Park does not want a bull moose. It was learned yesterday from Raymond L. Ditmars, the curator, that a genuine bull moose had been offered to the park at bargain rates. The offer was turned down. When asked why such an exhibit was not desired the "New York is no place for a bull moose.

We have had several of them, but there's something about the climate here which does not agree with them. They succumb

DAY CROSSES THE OCEAN

Reaches Queenstown from N. Y. the Abiel Abbott Low, which crossed in in Motor Boat Detroit.

TRIP TOOK 241/2 DAYS Redmond's Assailant and Thea.

Fire Broke Out on the 35-Foot Craft and the Fresh Water Turned Foul

Queenstown, Aug. 7 .- The 35-foot motor Supervision Over Investments.

The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage-earner and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp. We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, carefully thought out legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Conclusion. oat Detroit, under command of Capfain was sentenced to five years' imprison Thomas Fleming Day, of New York, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock to-night after a voyage from New Rochelle, N. Y., which oc cupied nearly twenty-four and a half days. This was the second leg of the contemplated trip of the motor boat from Detroit to St. Petersburg.

The voyagers were welcomed by great crowds of people, the chairman of the harbor board, the president of the town council and other officials, who extended their congratulations to Captain Day. an interview the captain declared that he never was in a better boat. She did not prove to be a good runner, however, but could lie to and ride perfectly dry. A defect in her design was the low midship As a consequence, she shipped plenty of water, but at no time was in any danger.

Captain Day said that he had proved the feasibility of a motor boat race from that a cup for such an event would be of-fered at an early date. The Detroit will main here for a few days, and will then proceed for Cowes and thence for St. Petersburg by way of the English Chan-Calls His Attitude Temporizing nel and the North and Baltic seas.

The crew of the Detroit are all well, out suffered from stiff limbs owing to the cramped space. The little craft encountered terrific weather and a succes sion of gales, with high seas. She was mittee, said last night that the attitude obliged to heave to nine or ten times, of the candidate of the Progressive party and she pitched and rolled tremendously was "temporizing, cowardly and irration- On one occasion the gasolene took fire in the engine room, and was extinguished with difficulty. The fresh water turned foul, and thirst

vas one of the burdens the men had to bear. They tried to obtain a fresh supply from the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, but failed on account of bad weather. The Detroit arrived with two hundred gallons of gasolene in her tanks. The adventurous voyage undertaken by

Captain Thomas Fleming Day, of New York, in the 35-foot motor boat Detroit, which started from Detroit and travelled of the Eric Canal to New Rochelle, whence it proceeded across the Atlantic, with St. Petersburg as its destination, was undertaken for the purpose of exactly determining the amount of fuel necessary to be carried for a motor boat race across the Atlantic Captain Day has a crew of four men

and carries provision's for ninety days Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 7 .- Julius ousand miles. The boat has 1,200 gallons as the lighting of matches, the cooking

The voyage followed the steamship route, and was expected to last twenty-one days, but twenty-four elapsed

The last previous motor boat record for a trip across the Atlantic was made by

thirty-five days in 1904.

SUFFRAGISTS GET 5 YEARS

tre Incendiary Go to Prison. Dublin, Aug. 7. Mary Leigh, the suf-fragette, who was tried to-day on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond.

leader of the Irish Parliamentary party.

with a hatchet which she had thrown a

Premier Asquith's carriage on July 19.

Gladys Evans, whose sentence was ye terday reserved, after she had been found guilty of setting fire on July 18 to the Theatre Royal here, in which Mr. As quith was scheduled to speak the follow ng day on Home Rule, also was ser

tenced to a term of five years. Lizzie Baker, who was charged with being an accomplice of Gladys Evans. pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

Mabel Capper, accused of being an acemplice of Gladys Evans, was discharge for lack of evidence.

Mary Leigh addressed the jury in he own defence. She attempted to justify the militant methods of the suffragettes because peaceful methods had failed to gain votes for women

The Attorney General for Ireland, C. A O'Connor, spoke strongly of the horror which would have attended a theatrfire, saying that was too high a price to pay for votes for women.

The verdict of guilty returned by the ury was received with applause by the spectators in court. The judge said i was his painful duty to pronounce a sen tence which would have a deterrent ef

COLOMBIA BLAMES PERU

Not Responsible for Atrocities in Rubber Land.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- Julio Betanc recently appointed Minister from Colom is to the United States, is preparing a report dealing with Colombia's connec tion with the Putumayo rubber contro versy and the rights of his country to territory in that region, now actually held by Peru.

Colombia will insist that, while posses sion is in the hands of Peru, right of dominion over the rubber territory im mediately south of the Putumayo River a branch of the Amazon, actually belong to Colombia.

Colombia is not responsible, however the minister asserted to-day, for any of the atrocities committed against the rule ber gatherers. Powerful Peruvian cap talists had pushed into the wild Putumayo rubber district, although they had no right to the land.

COUNT TISZA'S ASSAILANT CRAZY

Kovacs, a deputy in the lower house of the Hungarian parliament, who fired three times at Count Tisza, the Speake of the lower house, on June 7 and the shot himself, was to-day brought before the police magistrate, who discharges him on the ground that he was insane.

So Many Features in Our Next Sunday Magazine

are unusually good that a mere catalogue of the contents should suffice for a discerning reader. And after casting your eye over this list it would be a kindly, neighborly act to tell someone else of the treat in store for next Sunday, so that he or she may order the SUNDAY TRIB-UNE in advance.





A Business Woman's Story

By JANET LITCHFIELD A confession by a "successful" woman that she has missed

the best part of life.

Davy Jones' Locker

Narcissa's Value

By S. TEN EYCK BOURKE and CHARLES FRANCIS BOURKE

By JANE W. GUTHRIE

Ah Lee Bung in Bachelor's Hall By WALLACE IRWIN

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